FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1850. [NO. 1751.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

SCHOOL.

THE School of the undersigned will re-commence on Thursday the 2d of Jan'y next.
B. R. HUSKE.
Dec. 14, 1850. 50-2w

New Buckwheat Flour.—W. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale—
6 BOXES RAISINS,
12½ barrels new Buckwheat Flour,
14 sacks (2½ lbs. each) Buckwheat Flour,
40 small sacks Table Salt,
12½ barrels new No. 1 Mackerel,
1 box double refined Loaf Sugar,
1 barrel Crushed Sugar,
Liberty Point, Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1850. 50-4w

☞ The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland County, are required to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 2d day of January, 1851, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of transacting public business.
E. L. WINSLOW, Chairman.
Dec. 12, 1850. 50-2w

FEMALE SCHOOL,
Hillsborough, N. C.

THE winter session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School for young Ladies, will begin on Thursday, 9th of January:

Board and Tuition,	$67 50
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
Drawing,	10 00
French,	10 00
Latin,	5 00
Washing per session,	5 00

When two or more pupils come from the same family the charge for washing will be $2 50 for each. As the number of pupils is limited, persons desirous of securing places must make early application. For circulars containing all necessary information, address Rev. R Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.
Dec. 11, 1850. 50-4w

FISH.

15 BBLS. NEW MACKEREL.
25 Bbls fresh Mullets, a splendid article.
Just received and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
Dec. 17, 1850. 50-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

250 GALLONS Porter's best quality BURNING FLUID, and a new assortment of Fluid Lamps. As it takes Cash to buy Fluid, I will be glad to wait on those in want on the same terms. 90 cents per gallon cash, and at the rate of $1 for a less quantity, and $1 per gallon if booked.
H ERAMBERT, Agent.
Dec. 16, 1850. 50-3w

WANTED TO HIRE,

15 OR 20 Laborers of good habits, strong able men, to work on a Railroad in Alabama. 12 months' employment and good wages will be given.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Dec. 16, 1850. 50-3w

NEW BOOKS.

THE American Almanac for 1851; Harper's new monthly Magazine; the International Magazine; David Copperfield, by Dickens, complete; the Green Hand; the Poetry of Science, by Hunt; Earth and Man, from the French of Arnold Guyot; Man Primeval, by Jno. Harris, D. D.; the Pre-Adamite Earth, by do; Explanation of the Book of Common Prayer; American Education, by Mansfield; A Pastor's Sketches, by Spencer; Evenings at Donald-on Manor; &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 16, 1850.

CLOTHING.

IN addition to our former Stock, we have just received an assortment of Dress and Frock Coats, Vests, Cloaks, and Overcoats, which will be sold at our usual low prices.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 16, 1850. 50tf

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

ARE receiving, in addition to their former Stock, a large supply of

Desirable Goods,

Recently purchased by them in N. York, among which are—
Rich plain and colored figured Silks.
Plain and figured black ditto.
Damask Antique, a new and handsome article for Ladies' dresses.
New styles Muslin-de-Laine and Cashmeres.
Velvet Buttons and Velvet & Ribbon Trimmings.
A large assortment of Bonnets & Bonnet Ribbons.
Ladies' sup'r black and colored Kid Gloves.
Ditto French Worked Collars and Cuffs.
Sup'r black and colored French and English Cloths and Cassimeres.
Ditto black and fancy Satin, Velvet, and Silk Vesting.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's SHOES, among which are:
Ladies' and Misses' sup'r Gaiters and Shoes.
Boy's and Youths' Boots.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's India-rubber Shoes.
Men's and Boy's fine and common Hats & Caps.
Window Shades.
Paper Hangings and Borderings.
Together with a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
Dec. 16, 1850. 50-4w

THIS SIDE UP.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons of Sampson and adjoining counties, that he has on hand a large and carefully selected assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of every variety, for Winter wear; and is constantly receiving from the North, every article in his line, necessary to make his assortment complete. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully solicited to call and examine. He has also on hand, at all times for sale, the best article of Sole and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Nails, &c., &c., which he offers on low and accommodating terms.

He still occupies his old stand, next door above G. W. Atkins & Co., and opposite the Court House, where he is prepared to execute all orders with neatness and despatch; at the same time tenders his thanks for past favors and hopes by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.
DAVID D. CARROLL.
Dec. 11, 1850. 50-3mpd

CARRIAGE MAKING.

TWO WOOD WORKMEN WANTED—Good wages and steady employment given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Dec. 16, 1850. 50tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at the Dec'r Term, 1850, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel Johnson, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery; and all those indebted to said Estate, must make immediate payment.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WILL be sold by order of the County Court of Cumberland, at the Store of the late Daniel Johnson, dec'd, on the 6th day of January next, 1851, the entire STOCK OF GOODS in said Store, consisting of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Nails, Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

Most of which are entirely new, and some of which have never been opened, having been purchased lately.

—ALSO—

Madeira, Malaga, and Burgundy Port Wines, French Brandy, Holland Gin, St. Croix Rum, Cherry Brandy, & Old Nick's Rye Whiskey,

In Demijohns, some of which is 4 or 5 years old.

Also, on Thursday the 9th January, the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, &c., will be sold at his late residence on Haymount, upon a credit of six months. Bond with approved security will be required before the removal of the property.

Also, that fine DWELLING HOUSE, with improvements, his late residence on Haymount, containing two acres Land; likewise, one half of a Lot and Brick Building on the North side of Hay street, joining Hamilton Mitchell.

Notes at 90 days, negotiable and payable at Bank, will be required for the Real Estate.
G. DEMING, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, Dec 9, 1850. 49-ts

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

Front Street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.
Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49-tf

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

I SHALL expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 7th day of January 1851, at the late residence of Rev. Colin McIver, the following articles of property belonging to the Estate, viz: All his Library, consisting of 300 vols. or upwards; one Mare and Colt, one Sulkey and Harness; one Cart and Gear, some farming utensils, &c.
EDWARD W BARGE, Ex'r.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auc'r.
Dec. 7, 1850. 49ts

FURTHER NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate will please make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate will please present them, authenticated according to law, or they will be barred of recovery.
EDWARD W. BARGE, Ex'r.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an Order made at December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 8th day of January next, a Likely Negro Boy, belonging to the Estate of Duncay Ray, dec'd.

Terms of sale—Six months credit, for an approved Note negotiable at Bank.
WILLIAM McMILLAN,
Commissioner.
Dec. 4, 1850. 49-ts

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned having concluded to close their Mercantile business in this place, would therefore respectfully request all persons indebted to the firm, by note or otherwise, to come forward and settle their respective dues on or before the first day of January 1851. As one of the partners in business contemplates emigrating Westward at an early day, it is necessary that the business of the firm be settled forthwith.
J. T. POPE & CO.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WE have on hand a small stock of well selected GOODS, which are entirely new, and now offered at very reduced prices for cash. Any person wishing to engage in the business, can find a bargain in the purchase of the Stock on hand, if application be made soon.
J. T. P. & CO.
Lumberton, N. C., Dec. 4, 1850. 49-3w

$300 REWARD!

RANAWAY, in June last, my Negro Girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

It is reported that she has left Fayetteville with a wagon for Guilford county, N. C.

I will give a reward of Two Hundred Dollars, if taken within this State, so that I get her; or Three Hundred Dollars, if sufficient proof be furnished to convict any white or free colored person of having harbored her.
WM. McCALL.
Mars' Bluff, S. C., Dec. 4, 1850. 49-9wpd

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

James Cameron and wife, and others, *vs.* Joseph Bass and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR A SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing upon affidavit, that Joseph Bass and wife Catharine are not inhabitants of this State, as also the heirs at law of James Cameron, whose names are unknown: It is Ordered, that the said Joseph Bass and wife Catharine, and the heirs at law of James Cameron, personally be and appear before the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in February next, then and there to answer the above petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1850.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.
Dec. 9, 1850. 49-6w

LOST,

BETWEEN the Fayetteville Hotel and Cool Spring, a Ladies' Gold PENCIL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving the article at the Observer Office.
Dec. 9, 1850. 49-tf

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.
ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850. 49-5w

PORK AND BACON.

WM. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale, for cash only, 12 barrels Mess PORK; 6 do. prime do.; 3000 lbs. Bacon. Also, 4 Corn Shellers, 2 wheels to each.
Liberty Point, Fayetteville, Dec. 10, 1850. [4t

Sale of Slaves.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first day of January next, Three Valuable SLAVES, by decree of the County Court, upon a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.
JNO. McLAURIN, Commissioner.
Dec. 9, 1850. 49-ts

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sold his Stock of Goods, and closed his business for the present, hereby gives notice to those indebted to him, either by Note or Account, that further indulgence will not be given, and unless shortly paid, legal steps will be resorted to for collection.
DANIEL McGILL.
Dec. 6. 49-3w

Medical Notice.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office adjoining Dr. Mallett's, at the South East corner of "Eccles's Bridge," and is ready to attend to the duties of his profession.
Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1850. 47-6wpd

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.
JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
Nov. 22, 1850. 47-tf

The Mines of California

Do not excel us in the production of Gold!

COLVIN & CO.,

The veteran prize venders of Maryland.
☞SPLENDID LUCK.☜
A Golden Harvest Reaped by Correspondents!

Never in the history of Lotteries has the prize list equalled those sold last month!

$50,000 sold! 40,000 sold! 60,000 sold!

And others, amounting to upwards of

1,500,000 DOLLARS!

We ask attention of the public to the following

BRILLIANT SCHEMES!

To be drawn in Baltimore in

DECEMBER, 1850!

☞Orders should be forwarded without delay!

Date.	Capitals.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Pack'e of Tk'ts	Wh'ls.	Qrs.
" 26,	22,500	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	5,	70,	15
" 27,	4 of 5,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	35,	9¼
" 28,	61,370, 35,000, 25,000, 15,000, 5 of 7,500, &c.	78 Nos. 12 drawn,	25,	350,	87½
" 30,	9,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn,	2½,	30,	7½
" 31,	2 of 3,000 / 2 of 1,000	75 Nos. 11 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾

☞ *One Order has secured a Capital Prize!*

☞ All communications strictly confidential.

Letters containing enclosures of Bank notes or drafts come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md

Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries.

Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.

Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.

Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.

Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.

All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.

Please Address
COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
47-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE,

40 Bbls. Northern Superfine Flour, known to be a superior article.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my **Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.
N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and
10 do New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

State of North Carolina,
BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—November Term, 1850.

Daniel McKeithan, Fletcher P. Mathews and wife Christian, Samuel L. Terrell and wife Eliza, *vs.* John McCall, Ann McKeithan, Duncan McCall, Neill McCall, Evander McAlpin, John Munn and wife Catharine.

PETITION TO RE-PROPOUND WILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Munn and his wife Catharine are non-residents of this State: It is hereby Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said John Munn and wife Catharine, to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, James I. McRee, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1850.
J. I. McREE, *Clerk.*
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 47

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,
A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,

Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—
A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:
Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.
Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—
A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girandoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—
1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
August 17, 1850. 33-tf

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago; and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acidities or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life; also, chronic constitutional disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between $20 and $30 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Dissoway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September 1847.
JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.
Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:

Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:

Woburn, Mass., March 30, 1846.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by S. J HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P Johnston; and Druggists generally.
August 15, 1850. 33-eow6m.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Constitution of North Carolina.

THE Debates in the State Convention held in 1835 to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 5.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1850.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

ALMANACS.

THE Farmer's and Planter's and Turner's North Carolina ALMANACS, for **1851,** just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 16, 1850.

Important to Mill Owners.

Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish CASTINGS of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.
HENRY G. HALL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-tf

Just Received,

A LOT of French Merinos, assorted colors, Ribbons, velvet and silk Braid, Dress Trimmings, &c.
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1851, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the valuable

Brick Stores, with Brick Warehouses and Wharf thereunto attached,

situated between Market and Dock streets, and now occupied by Messrs. Anderson & Latimer, Martin & Cronly, and J. & I. Hutchins.

This property, from its central location, is as eligible and valuable as any in the town of Wilmington, and will always command the most desirable tenants.

Terms accommodating, and made known at the time of sale.
WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.
Wilmington, Nov. 28, 1850. 48-ts

Everittsville Female Academy.

THE Winter Session of this School will open on the second Monday in January next. It will be conducted by the Rev. J. J. Smyth and Lady, late of Virginia. Mr. Smyth is an accomplished Scholar and an experienced Teacher, having been at the head of several of the first Seminaries in the State of Virginia.

All the English branches usually taught in Female Seminaries will be taught here; together with Music, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Drawing, Painting, &c. &c. Books, Stationary, Crewels, Canvass, &c., are kept on hand and sold to pupils at a small advance upon N. York cost.
J. C. SLOCUMB, Sec'y
Board of Trustees.
Everittsville, Wayne co., Nov. 27, 1850. 48tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the second of January next, (at the residence of the late John Purcell,) to the highest bidder, all the perishable Property of said Estate, viz: Several Horses and Mules; two yoke of Oxen and three Ox Carts; a large quantity of Corn and Fodder; between two and three hundred head of Hogs, (all fat;) two good Road Wagons; a Buggy; Blacksmith Tools; Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture; a Corn Sheller and Crushing Mill; two Cotton Gins and a Thresher; and many other articles too troublesome to mention.

A credit of six months will be given. Good security will be required of purchasers.

The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

MALCOM PURCELL, } Adm'rs.
ALEX'R PURCELL, }
Nov. 27, 1850. 48-4w

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron, or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smokehouses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

HOTEL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has leased the Hotel formerly occupied by Daniel Freeman, and has it now ready for the accommodation of the public who may favor him with a call. He feels assured that he will receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined to spare no pains or expense in rendering those who may favor him with a call comfortable. He would also assure those so disposed, if they are not satisfied, they can pass by the next time. ☞ Stock Drivers furnished with lots and grain at the customary prices. His charges will be as reasonable as the times will admit of.
HENRY MARSHALL.
Albemarle, Stanly Co., Nov. 18, 1850. 48-6w

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 24th of November, a negro man named SAM. He is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 to 7 inches high, stout built, and very black. He is well known about Fayetteville, as he has been working on the streets for the last 2 years.
G. W. ROSE.
Nov. 30, 1850. 49-tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 12.

Just Received and for Sale,

100 DWARF PEARS, of bearing age, 4 to 8 feet high. Every one in town as well as country should have a dozen of these trees.

25 late Peach Trees, of fine quality.

12 English Walnut, fine for shade as well as fruit.

12 choice Figs.

100 Raspberries, extra fine.

—ALSO—

Grape Vines, Osage Orange for hedges, hardy Evergreens.
C. LUTTERLOH.
Nov. 22. 47-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please call and settle by the 1st January next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A McKETHAN.
Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

RALEIGH AND FAYETTEVILLE PLANK ROAD.

Duncan G. McRae, Esq., of Fayetteville, is at present in this City, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to the contemplated connection, by Plank Road, between Fayetteville and Raleigh. Mr. McRae informs us that Cumberland has actually subscribed $45,000, and that a subscription of $30,000, on the part of Raleigh and Wake County, will secure the work, beyond contingency.

We sincerely hope that our citizens will meet our enterprizing sister-town half-way, in this important work. It is a project in which they are deeply interested, as they cannot fail to perceive, on reflection. The superior facilities whish it will offer for the cheap transportation of freight—the intimate commercial and social relations which it must induce with Fayetteville and Wilmington, both—the improved condition of travel, &c.—are considerations which cannot pass by unheeded.

It does seem to us, that our Raleigh merchants will be blind not to avail themselves of the peculiar advantages which the connection promises to them. We are sorry to believe that they do not have the reputation of being altogether quite so enterprising, generally, as some of their neighbors; and here is an opportunity, not only of redeeming themselves from censure in that particular, but of ensuring those benefits which never fail to result from judiciously directed enterprize.
Raleigh Register.

Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.—Dr. McClennahan, the energetic and enterprising President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, was in this City during the past week, and reports most favorably of the progress of that work. The work around Smiley's Falls, looked upon as the greatest impediment, is completed, and answers the most sanguine expectations. The Dr. has, during the past season, been over the entire line of contemplated improvement, in company with the Engineer, and gives it as his opinion, that in no portion of the work above, will there be as much difficulty to contend with, as they have already had to encounter—a large portion of both streams having sufficient water for the draft of their boats, with only the necessity for a little dredging to deepen the current.

When one traces the line proposed, and notes the highly fertile region through which it passes, rich in every species of agricultural and mineral wealth, and only requiring such a work to develop its vast resources, he can but wonder, why it has not been long since put in operation. Mr. Thompson's Report upon his late survey of the upper waters of the Yadkin and Catawba, will be handed in in a few days. The whole work when completed, including 40 miles of portage, will give a continuous line of inland communication of over 400 miles! —*Raleigh Register.*

Pleasure of being a Candidate.—We find in the Albany Dutchman an account of the pleasure of being a candidate, which may be useful to future aspirants for public glories. The Dutchman says:

'That since last Saturday, 77 different men called upon a candidate to go their security for their rent—and that within the last five days 319 patriots in distressed circumstances, have called on him to effect a small loan, 'just to take up a note with.' The Dutchman is of opinion that the man who accepts a nomination in that district should immediately open an almshouse, for a large portion of his constituents will expect to live out of his bounty for the remainder of their lives. It adds this recommendation to candidates to take its advice and forthwith 'charter the horse boat and quit the State till after the polls close.'"

Prentice of the *Louisville Journal* says that the Legislature of South Carolina has issued instructions to mariners sailing from Charleston, not to consult the North Star.

A Compliment that any Beauty would Feel.—As a lady of the Fortescue family, who possessed great personal beauty, was walking along a narrow lane, she perceived just behind her a hawker of earthen ware driving an ass with two panniers, laden with stock in trade. To give the animal and his master room to pass, the lady suddenly started aside, which so frightened the poor donkey, that he ran away, but had not proceeded far when he unfortunately fell, and a great part of the crockery was broken to pieces. The lady in her turn became alarmed, lest when she should come up to the man, he should load her with abuse, if not offer to insult her, but to her surprise, when they arrived at the spot, the man with great good humor, gallantry, and wit, exclaimed:—

"*Never mind madam, Balaam's ass was frightened by an angel!*"

The "Comic Times" says Barnum is about to start for England. The object of his visit is at present a secret; but it is confidently announced in certain quarters that he is in negotiation with the authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral for the purchase of that popular exhibition, which he intends removing to his native country and throwing open to the public at a reduced figure.

A Doubtful Compliment.—A well-known pianist recently played some of his most astonishing pieces before the Grand Seignior. At the conclusion of the performance, the Sultan, who had been observing him with great apparent admiration, said to him:—"I have heard Thalberg" (a low bow of the *artiste*, and modest smile); "I have also heard Liszt" (a still lower bow and devout attention); "but not one of all that have played before me perspired as much as you do."

The Sacred Office of Tobacco.—The Iroquois believed that tobacco was given to them as the means of communication with the spiritual world. By burning tobacco, they could send up their petitions with its ascending incense, to the Great Spirit, and render their acknowledgments acceptably for his blessings. Without this instrumentality, the ear of *Ha-wen-ne-yu* could not be gained. In like manner they returned their thanks at each recurring festival to the Invisible Aids for their friendly offices, and protecting care. It was also their custom to return thanks to the trees, shrubs, and plants, to the springs, rivers, and streams, to the fire and wind, and to the sun, moon, and stars; in a word, to every object in nature, which ministered to their wants, and thus awakened a feeling of gratitude. But this was done without the intervention of the incense of tobacco. They addressed the object itself.

John H. Leary, an intelligent farmer and fisherman, of Edenton, recently ordered two thousand dollars' worth of rope from Boston, but on reading the accounts of the proceedings in the "Craft case," he immediately countermanded the order, and has determined to bestow his patronage on Norfolk, and other Southern cities.
Raleigh Register.

The Directors of the Central Rail Road are still in session in this City. We learn that nothing of especial importance has as yet transpired. It is understood, however, that the Report of the Chief Engineer has been submitted, and that it expresses the decided opinion that $3,000,000 will be *amply* sufficient to finish the work. So far so good.—*Raleigh Register.*

A B'Hoy.—The Marshal of St. Louis in his rounds taking the census

INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, Dec. 18, 1850.

A number of gentlemen interested in the Industrial pursuits of the People of North Carolina, having assembled in the Supreme Court Room of the Capitol, on motion of Col. Henry B. Elliott, the Hon. John M. Morehead, of Guilford, was unanimously appointed President; and on motion of Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville, was appointed Secretary.

On taking the Chair, Gov. Morehead briefly addressed the meeting on the objects for which the meeting was called.

He was followed, at more length, by Col. Elliott, who indicated some of the particular objects which it was advisable to take into consideration; especially the propriety of following the example of other States by holding State Fairs.

On motion of Col. Elliott, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to prepare rules and regulations for the government of this Association, and report to an adjourned meeting of this Convention.

Col. Elliott, Wm. D. Cooke and E. J. Hale were appointed the Committee.

The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1850.

The Convention met. Gov. Morehead being necessarily absent, on motion of Geo. McNeill, Esq., Col. H. B. Elliott was called to the Chair.

Mr. Cooke, from the Committee on Rules, &c., reported as follows:

At a meeting of Delegates representing various industrial interests, held in the City of Raleigh, on the 18th and 19th of Dec'r 1850, it was resolved, in order to promote and encourage all those engaged in the various branches of productive industry, and to stimulate and reward enterprize, excellence and skill, to organize a Society under the following

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. This Society shall be known as "The North Carolina Industrial Association."

2. The Officers of the Association shall consist of a President, five Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer; with the usual duties and powers pertaining to their offices respectively. They shall be elected annually by ballot and continue in office one year, or until their successors are chosen. The Treasurer shall pay out money only upon the order of the Executive Committee.

3. Any person may become a member of this Association by the payment of one dollar as admission fee, and one dollar annually thereafter.

4. The next meeting of this Association shall be held in the City of Raleigh, on the first Wednesday in October 1851, and annually thereafter at such time and place as may be designated at the preceding meeting of the Association.

5. At each annual meeting of this Association, there shall be held a fair for the exhibition of articles of production, ingenuity and skill in the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mining and Mechanical Departments of Industry; to which exhibition the members of this Association shall be admitted free of charge.

6. An Executive Committee, consisting of five members, shall be annually chosen, whose duty it shall be to prescribe and publish rules and regulations for the government of the annual fairs; to procure the delivery of an annual address, and to award such premiums as the funds of the Association will warrant, for the best specimens of productions of ingenuity and skill in the departments of industry mentioned in article 5. It shall further be the duty of the Executive Committee, in connection with the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, to make out and publish as soon as may be, after each annual meeting, a Report of the operations of the Association during the preceding year, including such matter as may convey useful information; and transmit to each member one copy. And the said committee are authorized to draw on the Treasurer for such sums of money as are necessary to defray all expenses incurred in the discharge of its official duties.

On motion of Mr. Barrett it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to prepare and publish an address to the people of North Carolina, setting forth the objects of this Association, and asking the co-operation of all citizens in furthering its interests.

The Hon. John M. Morehead, of Guilford, was unanimously elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.

The Hon. David L. Swain, of Chapel Hill, Col. Henry B. Elliot, of Cedar Falls, Randolph, Geo. McNeill, of Fayetteville, John B. Barrett, of Milton, and N. W. Woodfin, of Asheville, were elected Vice Presidents.

Edmund B. Freeman, of Raleigh was elected Recording Secretary.

Jas. F. Taylor, of Raleigh, was elected Corresponding Secretary.

Charles B. Root, of Raleigh, was elected Treasurer.

S. W. Whiting, Wm. D. Cooke, Seaton Gales, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, and E. J. Hale, were elected Executive Committee.

Mr. Jas. F. Taylor offered the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Industrial Association of N. C. present a memorial to the Legislature, now in Session, setting forth and showing the importance to the welfare of the State, of a Geological and Agricultural Survey.

No further business arising before the Convention, and after some highly practical and sensible remarks from Mr. Makepeace, of Randolph, a resolution was adopted requesting the Editors of the several Newspapers, in North Carolina, to publish the proceedings of this Convention; whereupon

The Convention adjourned to meet again in this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, 1851.

Vermont.—The conduct of the little State of Vermont is in every point of view, detestable and inexcusable; and it is not surprising that it should incite many in the South to give vent to warm indignation. The practical question, however, is, what must be done to punish Vermont for her outrage upon the Federal compact. Some Southern men will probably take the view that it is impossible to live together in amity with so recreant a State, and therefore the Southern States must quit the Union to which she belongs. But we come to a very different conclusion. If Vermont deliberately violates the compact, she forfeits all claim to the benefits of the Union, but does not affect the rights of the remaining parties to it. Is Southern secession, then, the appropriate redress for the action of Vermont? Surely not. The true course is to *expel* the recusant State from the Union. That remedy would precisely meet the evil, and go not an inch beyond it. Instead, therefore, of wishing to dissolve the Union, because Vermont has passed an outrageous bill, we should be very glad to see the other States expel her from their companionship. And, in truth, if all New England were set apart to itself, we should have only one envious regret, and that would be, that Daniel Webster would be no longer a statesman of the American Union.—*Richmond Times.*

The human mind is like a carpet bag: with good packing it will contain any amount of useful contents.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE—*Monday, Dec.* 16.

Mr. Courts, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a memorial for the emancipation of Lewis Williams, reported unfavorably. Concurred in.

Mr. Kelly presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Robeson County, in opposition to the establishment of a new County styled Witherspoon.

A message was received from the House of Commons, transmitting a message from his Excellency, the Governor, and a report of the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvement, with a proposition to print; concurred in, and the House of Commons informed thereof.

Also, a message that the House had passed the Bill from the Senate, authorizing the Sea Board and Roanoke Rail Road Company to issue bonds, with sundry amendments. Amendments concurred in and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to incorporate Cool Spring Tent No. 163 of Independent Order of Rechabites in the town of Fayetteville, was read third time and passed.

The bill relating to Mills, was read 2d time and rejected.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, to-wit: the Resolutions concerning Negro Slavery, and Federal Relations, and after some time spent in debate, and pending the question on said resolutions, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock,

Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, being entitled to the floor.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 16.

Mr. Wm. McNeill presented a memorial from citizens of Robeson, praying against the incorporation of the town of Lumberton in said County; referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Brogden offered Resolutions taking strong grounds *against* repudiation, which passed 1st reading.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill to incorporate the Granville Plank Road Company. The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Rayner, by restricting the profits in any one year to 25 per cent. on the capital stock, and passed its second reading.

Mr. R., from the same Committee, also reported the bill to incorporate the Garysburg and Oconeechee Plank Road Company. The bill was amended on motion of Mr. Rayner, by restricting the profits to 25 per cent., and passed its second reading.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Private Bills, reported the bill to incorporate Lafayette Division, No. 2, Sons of Temperance, in the town of Fayetteville. The bill was amended, so as to provide that said corporation shall hold no more real estate than is necessary for the convenient transaction of business, and passed its second reading.

Also, the bill to provide for the opening and cleaning out of Upper Little River in Cumberland County, asking to be discharged from its consideration; which was agreed to, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The Bill to provide for a General Superintendent of Common Schools, and for other purposes, was then taken up.

Mr. Dargan, who was entitled to the floor, proceeded to address the House, and spoke with great earnestness in opposition both to the amendment of Mr. Erwin and to the bill. He argued that as the fund, of which our school fund formed a part, had been distributed among the States on the Federal Basis, that therefore the Legislature should so distribute it; that the common school system was very defective. The great defect was the want of a sufficient fund, and every amendment had only produced more confusion; and thus it would continue until the genius of confusion, itself, would preside over the system.—There are now over 70 counties in the State, and the superintendent will be required to visit these and as many more as the Legislature may see proper to make; thus this bill would throw duties upon a man that would require the gift of ubiquity to perform. The more you endeavor to amend this system, the more crazy it gets. In some sections 50 or 60 scholars are sent to a man who can scarcely read, and the children learn nothing. Thus the system becomes odious, and the people refuse to pay a tax for their support. He was offered a fee in Stanly county by the citizens to oppose the tax, but he refused, preferring to let them do as they pleased. He would advise the Legislature to suspend the operation of the school law until the fund was sufficient. The Legislature ought to do this, or compel the counties to lay the tax.

Mr. Wiley replied at some length. He stated that the amount of the funds already distributed, and not accounted for, was $190,000, instead of $80,000, as he had before stated. If by spending $2000 for the salary of a Superintendent, we could save this large sum, would it not be something gained? He answered Mr. Dargan's statement that all amendments would only produce more confusion, by showing that this bill was the very thing to remedy the defect—that as the Speaker was necessary to preserve order in the House of Commons, so a General Superintendent was necessary to give order to this system.

Mr. Erwin said that the talk about federal basis, in connection with this matter, was a humbug. As well propose to lay off a Judicial District, or build a Rail Road on the federal basis. This fund was to educate white children, and should be distributed according to the white population. He would say to all who ever expected to visit his part of the State as a candidate for Governor, especially his Whig friends, that they had better look carefully to their vote on this question.

Mr. Avery moved to amend the amendment, proposing to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a bill to repeal the act distributing the school fund on the federal basis, and to distribute said fund according to the white population.

The question was then taken, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of Ayes 28, Noes 77.

Mr. Erwin moved the indefinite postponement of the Bill; which motion prevailed by a vote of Ayes 76, Noes 40.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE—*Tuesday, Dec.* 17.

Mr. Courts reported a bill more adequately to compensate Constables, recommending its passage. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Woodfin, from Judiciary Committee, a bill to amend the 88th chapter of Revised Statutes, recommending its passage. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Clarke, from Committee on amendments to the Constitution, to whom was referred a bill for calling a Convention to alter and amend the same, reported unfavorably. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Woodfin, from Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill concerning rights of appeal in criminal cases, recommending its passage. Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Eborn, it was resolved, that the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Revised Statutes, ch. 68, sec. 1, relating to the distribution of intestate estates, so that when the Intestate leaves no child or children, the widow of said Intestate shall have more of her deceased husband's estate, than she is now entitled to by law, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate now proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, viz: the resolutions in relation to Negro Slavery and Federal Relations; when, on motion, the Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Courts in the Chair.

Mr. Gilmer, who had the floor on the previous adjournment, was allowed to proceed, and gave his views at length on the subject; after which the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 17.

Mr. R. M. Saunders made a personal explanation in regard to the difficulty between himself and Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Stevenson also made a personal explanation.

Mr. A. G. Foster presented a memorial from citizens of Davidson county, asking a repeal of a portion of the military law. Referred.

Mr. J. M. Leach, a bill to improve the Deep river and the Yadkin river, and to connect the same by a Portage Railroad. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements; laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Tripp, a bill for the further regulation of the inspectors of tar. Referred.

Mr. Montgomery, a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Graham Institute Referred.

Mr. S. J. Person moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday by which the bill of Mr. Wiley to appoint a General Superintendent of Common Schools was indefinitely postponed, and moved the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; which did not prevail. The motion to reconsider was discussed by Messrs. S. J. Person, Bridgers, Stevenson, Avery, Wiley, Erwin; and, upon a division, the motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. S. J. Person, from the Committee on Finance, a report upon the Treasurer's report, and asking leave to make a further report. Sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Mr. Rayner made by the unanimous consent of the House, some inquiries of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, in regard to the ways and means for meeting the liabilities of the State; to which Mr. S. J. Person replied, that the committee had the subject under consideration, and would make a detailed report at an early day.

Mr. S. J. Person, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely upon the bill to repeal the 8th sec. of 77th chap. of an act entitled an act to increase the revenue of the State.

Also a bill of same import, both which, on motion of Mr. Rayner, were laid on the table.

Also adversely upon a bill amending the same act, so as to make the tax on drovers ten dollars, instead of five, which was also laid on the table.

Also, a bill to relieve sailing vessels from a tax imposed upon them by the act of 1848–9, entitled an act to increase the revenue of the State, recommending its rejection—laid on the table.

SENATE—*Wednesday, Dec.* 18.

Ordered that hereafter, when the Senate adjourns, it shall adjourn to meet at ten o'clock, unless otherwise ordered.

Mr. Thomas introduced a bill to amend the act of 1846–7, Chapter 12, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Courts from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances to which was referred the engrossed bill to erect a new county by the name of Yadkin, reported the same with sundry amendments. Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Bower, the said bill was taken up, the amendments agreed to and read the third time and passed.

Received from the House of Common a proposition to go into the election of Public Treasurer at half past 11 o'clock. Concurred in.

Received from the House a message transmitting the report of Maj. Fox on the condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Ordered to be printed. Also the report of Col. Wm. B. Thompson, upon the extension of the Cape Fear and Deep River Slackwater Navigation Company to the Yadkin River and the same to Wilkesboro', with the proposition to print. Concurred in.

The Resolutions and reports on the subject of Slavery were made the special order of the day for Monday next.

After some time spent in debate on the resolutions of Mr. Woodfin relative to Internal Improvements, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 18.

Mr. R. M. Saunders introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of permitting the members of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to be witnesses in cases in which they are not personally interested. Carried.

Mr. Pegram, a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Madison, out of part of Wake, Cumberland, Chatham and Moore. Referred.

Mr. Steele, a bill to assist the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road company.—Referred.

Mr. Dargan, a bill to prevent the selling of spiritous liquors to slaves; referred.

Mr. Boykin, a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Clinton Female Institute in Sampson county; referred.

Mr. S. P. Hill, a resolution instructing the committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of requiring suits to be instituted in the Superior Court of Wake county, against those Superintendents of common schools who have not accounted for the moneys in their hands; carried.

Mr. Herring, a bill supplemental to the Plank Road Bills, which have passed or may pass at this session of the Legislature; referred.

Mr. Wiley, a resolution instructing the Committee on Negro Slavery to inquire into the expediency of transporting the free negroes of this State into the State of Vermont. Passed.

Mr. Scott, a bill to repeal the 2d Sec. of the 82d Chapter and 84th Sec. of 84th Chapter of the Revised Statutes; referred.

Mr. Brogden, a bill to prevent the taking of unlawful toll on Railroads and Steamboats in the State; referred.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the bill to establish a new county by the name of Jackson, with an amendment; which was concurred in, and the bill passed its second reading.

The Order of the Day.—The special order of the day, being the bills of amendment of the Constitution, came up for consideration, when the question was discussed by

Mr. Avery at some length in favor of amending the Constitution by legislative enactment, and in opposition to a convention of any kind. On motion of Mr. Stevenson the bill was postponed until 3 o'clock.

Mr. Rayner, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company, and recommended its passage. Mr. Rayner moved an amendment restricting the profits, for any one year, to twenty-five per cent. Agreed to, and the bill passed its third reading.

On motion the House adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Evening Session.—The special order was resumed:

Mr. Person moved for a division of the question, and that the question be first taken on striking out.

Mr. Foster thought the motion to strike out and insert was not divisible, and read authority from Jefferson's Manual.

The Speaker decided that there might be a division, and stated that such had been the uniform practice in the House.

Mr. Walton then addressed the House in reply to Mr. Avery. He supported the proposition to call a Convention, and spoke against the plan of amending the Constitution by Legislative enactment.

Mr. Avery answered Mr. Walton's remarks, which he considered of a personal nature; after which the House adjourned.

SENATE—*Thursday, Dec* 19.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, ordered, that a message be sent to the House, proposing to raise a Joint Select committee, to consist of the members of the Committee on Education of the House and Senate, to whom all bills, resolutions and communications, on the subject of Common Schools, shall be referred.

And that the said Joint Select Committee be instructed to examine the whole system of Common Schools, by such lights as can be obtained in the City of Raleigh, the situation and amount of the Literary Fund now accounted for, in the hands of Officers of the School Law, or of private individuals—and to report at as early a day as practicable, a plan for the collection of monies due the Literary Fund, to the purpose for which said fund was originally designed.

The bill to incorporate a bank in the town of Washington was taken up for consideration and passed its 3d reading, with sundry amendments.

Received a message from the House, proposing to go immediately into the election of State Treasurer.

The Senate voted as follows, Mr. Courts and Mr. Hinton being in nomination:

For Courts,	25
For Hinton,	24

Mr. Thomas, Dem. voting for Hinton, and Mr. Courts not voting.

Mr. Haughton, reported no election; whole number of votes 163; Courts 81; Hinton 73. On motion of Mr. Hoke, message sent to the House, proposing to ballot again immediately.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday—the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Woodfin on the subject of Internal Improvements. Before the question was taken, a message was received from the House, agreeing to go into the election of Treasurer.

The Senate proceeded to vote as follows:

Courts	26
Hinton	23

Mr. Thomas now voting for Courts.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 19.

Mr. E. C. Davidson presented a memorial from Mecklenburg, praying for the establishment of a Medical Board to examine into the qualification of persons wishing to practice medicine in this State. Referred to a joint select committee of 3 from the House and 2 from the Senate.

Mr. Jones, of Orange, presented a bill to improve Haw River. Passed 1st reading, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Avery presented a bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Tennessee Rail Road Company. Passed 1st reading and referred, and ordered to be printed. [Provides for extending the N. C. Rail Road from Salisbury to the Tennessee line.]

The hour of 11½ having arrived, the two Houses proceeded to vote for Public Treasurer.

Mr. Steele nominated Mr. Charles L. Hinton, of Wake.

Mr. S. J. Person nominated Mr. D. W. Courts, of Rockingham.

Mr. Fleming nominated Mr. Green W. Caldwell, but afterwards withdrew the nomination, because, he said, he did not wish to place his personal friends in an unpleasant position.

Mr. Adams submitted the following report of the joint vote:

For Mr. Hinton,	79
" Mr. Courts,	81
Scattering,	3

82 being necessary to a choice, there was no election.

The two houses proceeded to vote again, and Mr. Boyd from the Committee reported as follows:

Mr. Hinton received	77
Mr. Courts,	84
Scattering,	1

82 being necessary for a choice, Mr. Courts was duly elected.

The special order for the day, being the Bill to provide relief for the purchasers of Cherokee lands, was laid on the table, and the House proceeded to the unfinished business, being the Bill to amend the Constitution.

Mr. D. A Barnes, of Northampton, addressed the House at some length in opposition to the original Bill, and in favor of submitting the question to the people whether they desire a change in the Constitution or not.

When Mr. B. had concluded, applause was heard in some parts of the Hall, which the Speaker promptly stopped.

Mr. R. M. Saunders then moved that the House take a recess until 3 o'clock, when he desired to address the House; which was agreed to.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Mr. R. M. Saunders having the floor, addressed the House in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Foster, of Davidson, for an unlimited Convention, and the amendment of Mr. Rayner for a limited Convention, and in support of the original bill. He concluded by calling on the gentleman from Hertford (Mr. Rayner) to take notice of his arguments when he posted his books. When he had concluded,

Mr. Rayner took the floor, and addressed the House until after candle light, in reply to Messrs. Saunders and Avery, and in support of his amendment to the original bill. Before he had concluded, on motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, the House adjourned.

SENATE—*Friday, Dec.* 20.

A number of bills and Resolutions reported and introduced; among others, one by Mr. Cameron providing for the registration of births, marriages and deaths.

After which, the Senate proceeded to the unfinished business,—Mr. Woodfin's resolutions.

Mr. Kelly moved to amend the same; pending the question, on motion of Mr. Nixon, the resolution and amendment were ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Nixon, a bill relative to the Wilmington and Manchester R. R. Co., was made the special order for to-morrow 10 o'clock. And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 20.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. The Speaker presented a communication from the President and Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, which was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

The Speaker announced a message from the Senate transmitting the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, with an amendment extending the charter to 50 years. The amendment was adopted.

Mr Davidson presented a Resolution directing the Adjutant General to procure from the War Department at Washington City, copies of the Muster Rolls of troops from this State who have served in various wars, and making an appropriation to defray the expenses thereof. Passed first reading and referred.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to withold the School fund from counties not laying a tax for the support of Common Schools. Adopted.

Mr. Steele, from the Committee on Education, reported the bill to provide for the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools, and recommended its passage. Laid on the table.

Also, the bill for the better application of the Common School Fund, and recommended its rejection.

Mr. W. McNeill addressed the House in favor of this bill; and on his motion it was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

The Bill to amend the constitution of N. C. was then taken up, and Mr. Rayner continued his argument in opposition to the original Bill and in support of his amendment; and when he concluded,

Mr. Flemming addressed the House for some time in favor of an unlimited Convention. Before Mr. F. had concluded, the House adjourned to half past 3 o'clock.

Evening Session.—Mr. Flemming continued his remarks and advocated a change in the basis of representation.

Mr. Erwin took the floor, and addressed the House for a short time; but before concluding, the House adjourned.

SENATE—*Saturday, Dec.* 21.

Mr. Cameron presented the report of the Commissioners of the Insane Hospital, which was referred, and ordered to be printed.

11 o'clock having arrived, the special order, to wit: the bill concerning the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, was read, amended, and after some time spent in discussion, was rejected—Yeas 22, Nays 27. And

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 21.

Mr. Steele presented a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of making it obligatory upon all Banks to redeem their notes whenever they may be presented, without reference to the particular place at which they may be made payable. Adopted.

Mr. Scott introduced a resolution to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency and propriety of a general revisal and consideration of the Public Laws of North Carolina. Adopted.

Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, presented a bill to amend an act entitled an act to protect the interest of lessors, passed at the session of 1840–'41; which passed first reading, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, introduced a bill to incorporate a Mutual Insurance Company in the town of Greensborough. Passed first reading and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, with certain amendments, was taken up.

Mr. Erwin continued his remarks in favor of an unlimited convention.

The debate was continued by Messrs. McLean, Dargan, and others, after which, on motion of Mr. Rayner the question was postponed till Monday week, and the House adjourned.

A Good Tariff Argument.—The Southern Democrats, so called, have in times past insisted that any tax laid upon foreign importations was a tax upon the consumer. At the present time Governor Floyd, and other distinguished Democrats of the South, propose to levy a tax of ten per cent. upon productions of the Northern States by way of retaliation on those States for their breach of faith in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law. But if their old argument was a good one, and a tax upon foreign productions does really fall upon the consumer and not upon the producer, the proposed retaliatory law will be a verification of the homely proverb of "biting off the nose to spite the face."—*Republic.*

North Carolina Coasters.—We would invite attention to an advertisement by James Gadsden and Co. of a Coasting Schooner from North Carolina, and have been informed that the mariners of our sister State are quite alive to the prospect of superseding, under proper encouragement, and on their own waters, the small craft of the North who have so long monopolized our coasting trade.

Charleston Mercury.

The coinage at all the mints up to the first of November was $186,572,000; at the Philadelphia mint alone, $148,000,000.

"O, for a Lodge in some vast wilderness," as the Odd Fellow said on the Santa Fe route.

DEBATE ON AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

The following (says the Raleigh Register,) is a brief sketch of the remarks submitted by Mr. Foster, on Friday the 13th, on the Bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina. It is made out from the meagre notes of our reporter, who, not being able to write short-hand, has to rely in a great measure upon his memory, and therefore his report must be very imperfect. The substance is the most that he can aim at; the exact language of the speaker, though sometimes it may be given, will, for the most part, of course, be lost.

"Mr. Foster, of Davidson, said that he felt it to be a duty he owed to his constituents, to introduce the Bill which he had introduced; and he would be brief and as concise as possible in what he had to say on the subject. He thought if there ever was a time when party politics should be excluded from our counsels, that now was that time. We should go to work as North Carolinians, and endeavor to do what we can to elevate our State, and develope her great resources. But he would say in all candor and good feeling, that the Committee to which these bills had been referred presented a very singular aspect. Since the Report of the Committee, the gentleman from Craven (Mr. Stevenson,) had come over to the minority, so that in a Committee consisting of five members, three out of the five are in favor of the minority report! Mr. F. said, he believed that a majority of the people desire a change in the organic law. He did not come to this conclusion from any election that had been held, for so many different questions are mixed up with our party contests, that it is impossible to form a correct conclusion from these in reference to this matter. A democrat may differ from his party on this question, but nevertheless votes with them because of his agreement in so many other respects, while it may be that he can find but one point of agreement with the opposing party. So it may be with a whig. Another consideration is, that men do not like to leave their party, even when convinced that they are wrong—they cannot stand the reproach of being called turn-coats.—He had come to the conclusion that the people desired this change from what he had heard in this Hall.

"How must the change be made? Two modes may be adopted; one by Legislative enactment, and the other by a Convention. He favored a Convention. Though the first was lawful, it was not right. It had been said that the former mode would be cheaper than a Convention, but this he denied. Some of the members had doubts whether the people desired a change, and he wished to settle that question beyond doubt; he called upon such to support the Bill offered by the minority of the Committee. The Constitution, as it existed from 1776 to 1836, was framed by monarchists, and the people never have had an opportunity of fully amending it, and making it such as they desired. The people should have this privilege. He called upon those who professed to be such dear lovers of the people, to sustain his Bill; to show by their acts that they were sincere. *Words* are but an instrument for priests, aye, and politicians, to play upon; the *act*, the *deed*, will show the heart. Mr. F. closed with an earnest appeal to the members to discard sectional and party feelings, and discuss this question on its merits, and said, that if convinced by fair arguments that he was wrong, he would at once abandon his position and support whatever he was convinced was the right policy!"

Prospect in the South.—Upon looking over our southern mail last night we did not find anything of especial moment to change in any degree the facts which appear in the telegraphic despatches of a day or two past. The full proceedings of the legislature of Mississippi have come to hand, and we shall lay a portion of them before our readers. The substance of them has been hitherto given.

The legislatures of North and South Carolina are engaged in the discussion of the great questions arising out of the Compromise and the slavery agitation. We feel, in taking a survey of the southern States, strongly impressed with the conviction that moderation and wisdom begin to exert their influence on public opinion; but it is under the persuasion that the North will forbear from all further aggression, and that *abolition and fanaticism* have been curbed in their headlong career. Should the nullification example of Vermont be followed, or should the efforts in the Ohio legislature to *hatch some similar treasonable project* be successful, the winds will be unchained," and a spirit of resistance will be awakened, such as this country has not seen since the days of the revolution. Public excitement is subsiding into a calm; but it depends on the future action of the North whether it be the calm of settled peace or the ominous calm that precedes the hurricane. May God hush the elements of discord into *perfect repose.*—*Wash. Union.*

The Maryland State Convention has adopted *unanimously* a series of resolutions on the slavery question, declaring that Maryland will acquiesce in the Compromise, but will insist upon the execution of the fugitive law, regarding its repeal or failure of execution "as evidence of a determined purpose in other States to violate the sacred charter of our rights, or a want of ability in the General Government to enforce the laws made for our protection, and in either event there would be a failure to comply with the solemn obligations which give to the Constitution its chief value and binding force, and which could not be violated or deliberately evaded without leading to a dissolution of the Union. This is strong language for the "Border State," and should teach the South Carolinians that their true policy is to wait for a true issue and not rashly to raise a false one.

Richmond Times.

A Fidgety man once called in a doctor to prescribe for a very slight wound.—When it was examined he told his boy to run with all his might for a sticking plaster. "Doctor," said the patient, "do you consider it so dangerous?" No but if he don't get back soon, the wound will be healed!"

Punch has lately heard of a Protestant who has just discharged an old and faithful servant, because the poor fellow happens to have a Roman nose.

Industrial Convention.—By reference to the official proceedings in another column, it will be seen that, maugre the opposing circumstances that ever attend the commencement of enterprises, which are destined to work important changes among us, quite a respectable number of gentlemen, representing various sections of the State and different industrial pursuits, met in this City on Wednesday and Thursday, and organized themselves into a permanent Association. We are happy to be able to add that there was a zeal and spirit among the delegates present, which augur well for the success of the future operations of the Society.

At no very remote day, the Executive Committee appointed on the occasion, will make known to the people of the State the objects of the Association, and invoke the co-operation of all who have at heart the prosperity of North Carolina. With a proper exertion, the recent meeting here, may prove the germ of an extended system of usefulness and of much honor and credit to the State.

Raleigh Register.

The Press in Modern Times.—The following remarks, from the pen of Lamartine, are undoubtedly applicable to the condition of the newspaper and periodical press in France, and are equally applicable to the press in this country:

"Journalism has become a daily encyclopedia in which Politics, Religion, Science, Literature, Philosophy and Art, cast in detached and successive pages, to the passing age, the thoughts of the human race. A few years ago, and journals were collections of elegant extracts from books. Soon these very books will be nothing more than collections from the journals. It permits ideas to circulate to a much less expense for those who are compelled to calculate the cost of aliment; and moreover it prevents the loss even of an hour to the communication of useful truth. That which is thought to-day is written to-morrow. In a week all Europe is reading it. Thanks to the printing press, to journalism, and to railroads, an idea has accomplished the circle of its radiation in the moral world ere the lapse of seven days is completed. In the shape of a book, it would have required a century. Intelligence has quickened its pace. Facts will follow the quickened movements of intelligence. The *feuilleton* contains within it a revolution."

An eminent and witty prelate was once asked if he did not think that such an one followed his conscience.

"Yes," said his Grace, "I think he follows it as a man does a horse in a gig—he drives it first."

President Manly, of the University of Alabama, is suggested, in the South Carolina papers, as the successor of the Hon. W. C. Preston, who is about to retire from the Presidency of the South Carolina College.

AN ENIGMA.

I am found in the sea, I am found in the air,
I am found in a bed, I am found in a chair,
I am found in a palace, I'm found in the lane,
I am found in the fields, I am found on the plain,
I am found down a well, I am found up the steeple,
I am found by myself, I am found with the people,
I'm found in the cellar, I'm found on the wall,
I'm found very great, and I'm found very small,
What I am none can tell, yet I've not the least doubt
That those who have sought me have 'all' found me out.

MUSIC BOOKS.

CARMINA SACRA, Boston Academy; Christian Melodies; Bradbury's Sabbath School Melodies; Bradbury's Alpine Glee Singer; The Christian Minstrel; The Harmonist; The Southern Harmony; Instruction Book for the Spanish Guitar; Mason's Sacred Harp, &c., &c., just rec'd by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 16, 1850.

TO TIMBER GETTERS.

WHEREAS, the practice of buying timber without legal inspection has led to many abuses, which are detrimental, alike to the purchasers of timber in this market and the honest timber makers of the country: And whereas these abuses, if longer permitted, may seriously injure this as a timber market for purchasers abroad; it is therefore resolved,

1st. That all timber bought at a price of $3 50 per M. or under, may be bought by measurement: but all above that price shall be submitted to legal inspection.

2d. When timber is bought by measurement, not more than 15 cts. per M. shall be allowed to the Inspector.

3d. All *sound* timber, showing heart one half its length, and 11 inches and upwards square, will be considered merchantable; but such timber as is rotten at both ends, or plugged, or required to be trimmed, below 20 feet in length, shall be considered as refuse.

4th. It is most positively resolved, that we will buy no *drift* timber, except from the proper owner, or his legal agent; and we hereby offer a reward of $25 for evidence to convict any person of stealing timber, and $100 for evidence to convict any person of buying stolen timber—knowing it to be stolen.

5th. The first three of the foregoing resolutions shall go into effect from and after the 1st day of January, 1851. The 4th is in full force from the moment of its publication.

P. K. DICKINSON & CO., Gaston Mills.
O. G. PARSLEY & CO., P. P. Mill.
ELLIS & RUSSELL, Cape Fear Mill.
POTTER & KIDDER, Cowan Mill.
DUDLEY & HUNTINGTON, Clinton Mill.
JOHN McRAE, Harrison Mill.

Wilmington, Dec. 19. 51-4w

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

☞ He will deliver BOBBINS in Fayetteville without extra charge.

JAMES F. MARSH.

Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22-ypd

GAINES & RICHES,

Wholesale and Retail Book, Piano Forte, Music, Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

SYCAMORE ST.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of persons who are in want of first rate

PIANO FORTES,

to the assortment, comprising different patterns, which can always be found in their establishment, at manufacturers' prices. They are carefully *selected* and always thoroughly *tried* before they are shipped to us. They would say to persons at a distance who desire to purchase Pianos or other articles in their line, that they will promptly attend to any order received, and will endeavor to make such selection as will be satisfactory (or no sale,) taking the whole responsibility upon themselves, and thus saving the expense of a trip. All they ask is a trial, or a call and examination of their goods and recommendations, to insure sales. G. & R. are agents for Worcester's celebrated Piano Fortes.

April 30, 1850. 17-yi

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1850.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

RALEIGH, Dec. 18.

On my arrival at the Capitol yesterday, I found Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, closing what is regarded on all hands as a very able speech in opposition to the doctrine of Secession, and in reply to Mr. Shepard, its principal advocate. He quoted the ablest constitutional statesmen, as Madison, Livingston, &c., to show the absurdity of the doctrine. He also brought Gen. Jackson's authority, which some people regard as higher than that of Madison or any body else,) against it. Mr. Livingston, especially, had been quoted by Mr. Shepard, so partially as to create an impression which is most decidedly negatived by a full and fair statement of his argument. This fair statement Mr. Houghton and Mr. Gilmer made, as will be seen when their speeches come to be published. For the present, the subject is postponed. Mr. Woodfin and others, probably, will speak on it, and Mr. Shepard will reply.

In the course of his speech, in reply to a question by Shepard, Mr. Gilmer avowed his unhesitating and unqualified admission of the doctrine, that in case of such oppression as ought not to be borne by the South, or such palpable disregard of the Constitution as would be manifested by a repeal or material alteration of the fugitive act, he was for resistance; but he did not call such resistance Secession. He called it, what it would be, Revolution, the violent throwing off, or attempting to throw off, a government oppressively or unconstitutionally administered. This is the true ground. And from all I hear and see, I think a large majority of the Legislature will maintain it.

Nobody pretends *now* to desire Secession. The cry is, let us only assert the abstract right. It may be that the right will never be exercised.—This is certainly an artful manœuvre. All men are flattered with the assurance that they have rights—great rights, which enable them, if they choose to exercise them, to put up and pull down governments. They naturally feel inclined to contend for such rights. They are restless under the restraints of government, even though they are wisely imposed those restraints upon themselves by written constitutions and laws. All such feelings are appealed to by the Secession resolutions; and especially when men are told that no harm can come of asserting the right, for it is not intended to exercise it. Such considerations, urged as they are here in private conversation, may induce many to vote for the resolutions. The next step after their adoption would be, to find some pretext, some real or imaginary grievance, to justify the exercise of a right which, in an unguarded moment, and under false pretences, had been claimed.

But, as I have already remarked, the right will not, I think, be asserted. The Legislature will do nothing to relieve the distress of those political Romans who can never be happy so long as "Mordecai the Jew sitteth at the King's gate"—so long as the seats in the U. S. Senate are filled by any others than themselves.

To-day, the subject was postponed, on motion of Mr. Shepard, till Monday next; and instead of it, I had the pleasure of hearing one of the soundest, clearest, and most patriotic North Carolina speeches it has ever been my good fortune to listen to. It was a speech by Mr. Woodfin, the Senator from the Buncombe district, on the subject of Internal Improvements, embracing in its effects, the population and prosperity of the State. The subject was treated in a masterly, practical manner, by Mr. Woodfin, who has a clear head and a sound North Carolina heart; and who, as he stated with just pride, had never stopped to inquire whether a work was to benefit his constituents, to secure his vote, but who had always voted for all such works, no matter where located, and had always been sustained by his constituents. Indeed he had never been called to account, by a single individual, for any such vote he had ever given. Such a representative and such a constituency are worthy of each other. If we had more of the kind, what a different aspect would our good old State present! Indeed if we had more such representatives, there would be more such constituencies. It is a cowardly unworthy fear of a rebuke which would rarely be given, that prevents nearly the whole State from being in favor of those improvements which would enable us to keep pace with our sister States.

Mr. Woodfin's speech was in favor of his resolution proposing the expression of a determination, at some future day to extend the Central Road from Salisbury to Tennessee, and from Goldsborough to Beaufort. He said that if such an expression could be obtained our trans-mountain brethren would continue to wait with the patience which they had heretofore shown, for a connection with their State, from which they were now effectually cut off as if they were a foreign nation. The State had now no intercourse, either business or social, with one of the finest regions of the world, whether for fertility, for climate, or for scenery. If, however, they were forbidden by a vote of the Legislature to hope for this connection with a State which they loved with all their hearts, they must seek one elsewhere, and he should ask leave to bring in a bill for a connection of Asheville with the South Carolina rail road at Greenville. The speech was listened to with great attention, and it is to be hoped will have its due effect.

In the House of Commons, the question of Amending the Constitution was discussed with great animation, I understand, (for I could not be present,) by Mr. Avery, of Burke, who is regarded as a leading member of his party, and an aspirant for Gubernatorial honors. It is understood that the party Caucus has decided against all amendments except simply Free Suffrage, and that to be brought about without the intervention of a Convention. This would be surprising to any one who could be surprised at any thing the party could do, by which a chance is held out of making party capital. If Free Suffrage can be got through now, on the demand of the people, and after having enabled Locofocoism to triumph, it would be folly, (so they evidently argue,) to play out the whole game at one time. They therefore reserve some of the trump cards for a future emergency, when it may be necessary to get up a new humbug.

Mr. Avery was followed by his Whig colleague, Mr. Walton, who, as I understand, replied most successfully to his speech.

I attended this day, the first meeting of an Internal Improvement Convention in the State. There were but few persons present, but those few were in earnest, and sanguine as to the final and full success which will in a few years flow from this small beginning. Gov. Morehead presided,—a host within himself, who has never known such a word as *fail*. He enters heartily in it, and his name and energy would alone command attention and respect. But there are others,—the President of the University, and a number of practical farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics, who take a deep interest in it. I refer the readers of the Observer to the official proceedings of the Convention, which will be published herewith.

In connection with this subject, (because it opens a prospect of a new and boundless source of wealth,) I am rejoiced to hear that samples of the Deep River Coal have been carried to the North and pronounced superior to any in the world. And what is more, it is demonstrated here, by figures which cannot be disputed, and I am assured in sources to be relied on, that these coal beds lie nearer to the Atlantic than any other in the United States. That the works by which they are to be opened to the Sea, (the Deep River Navigation,) will cost but one or two hundred thousand dollars, whilst many millions have been expended to reach the Cumberland and other mines at the North. And that, as one of the results of this difference, the Deep river coal can be placed in Wilmington, as soon as the river is opened, for one dollar per ton, and in Boston for less, by one dollar and a half per ton, than any other coal from any known quarter. When it is remembered, that several millions of tons of coal are required by the Northern cities every year, and that its use, for fuel, for manufacturing and for locomotion, is vastly increasing every year, it may be imagined what an influence this very extensive deposite will have upon the Cape Fear region of the State if even a tithe of the anticipated results should be realized.

I am rejoiced to be able to contradict, authoritatively, the reports of material damage to the works of the Deep River Company above Fayetteville, by a late rise in the river. The only damage sustained, was the loss of a small portion of timber framing, which had not been secured by packing with stone. The loss was inconsiderable, say 2 to 300 dollars. Wherever the work was finished, and the stone packing in place, the works were unmoved by the freshet.

DEC. 19.

Being engaged at the Industrial Convention today, I did not hear the speech of Mr. Washington, the Senator from Craven, in favor of Mr. Woodfin's resolution. Mr. Gilmer commenced a speech on the same side, but gave way for a motion to adjourn.

In the House, Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, one of the most talented members of that body, spoke decidedly against any amendment of the Constitution, in any way. He was followed by Gen. Saunders, who was for Free Suffrage, but no Convention. His *party* speech, as it was most essentially, was justly rebuked by Mr. Rayner, who replied to him and to Mr. Avery, in his usual animated and able manner. In the midst of his speech he gave way for an adjournment.

I regret the defeat of the excellent Treasurer of the State, Maj. Hinton. It appears to have been a hard matter to screw up the party to the sticking point. The incumbent was a good and safe and popular officer, and but few of those who voted for his competitor, we imagine, did so without regret. Among the few, doubtless, were the two so-called Whigs, one of whom, as we learn, could not find it in his conscience to vote last Summer for the Whig candidates for the Legislature, because they were nominees of a caucus, or convention, held in open day; but who had no such scruples in the case of a Locofoco nominee of a Locofoco caucus, held on some night with closed doors.

The Senate is a most respectable body in appearance and manner. It would compare in both particulars most favorably, with the Senate at Washington, which has only the advantage over it, of having those men of world-wide fame as statesmen.

The House of Commons is exceedingly orderly and respectable in appearance. A very large proportion of that House are young men, and they are said to be the most conservative, as a class.

P. S. I have just seen Professor Johnson, the distinguished head of the Smithsonian Institute, who is on his way to examine the Deep River Coal deposites.

RALEIGH, Dec. 20.

In the Senate to-day, I learn that the debate on Mr. Woodfin's proposition relative to the extension of the Central Rail Road, was continued by Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Averitt and Mr. Kelly. I was not present to hear it. All the speakers so far have been in favor of the proposition.

In the Commons, after the usual routine of business, Mr. Rayner finished his speech in favor of a limited Convention for passing upon the single question of Free Suffrage. I have no idea that his bill will pass, for but few persons relish the plan of calling a Convention for a single object, which the Legislature itself has equal power to accomplish at this and the next session. The expense is objected to by some,—the danger of the limited Convention resolving itself into an unlimited Convention, and overturning the compromise of the present Constitution as to representation and taxation, by others. Mr. R combated these and other objections with great zeal and ability, if not with success.

Mr. Flemming of Yancey followed. I did not stop to hear him, and thereby, it is said, missed a rich scene, no less than a furious onslaught by this genuine Locofoco upon his brother Locofoco of the Standard. Flemming, upon Holden is said to have been decidedly rich, and well he might be, for he had a rare subject to dissect. But my sympathies are rather with Holden, for if there be any better one of the two, I think it must be he. Holden was present, it is said, "the observed of all observers." The immediate cause of this, (but probably not the real cause,) was an attack in this morning's Standard on Flemming for voting for Green W. Caldwell instead of Courts for Treasurer.

Our Southern Plank Road Company Charter was finally passed to-day, after an unaccountable delay. It was, I think, the first bill introduced this session. And as we had the capital subscribed, (which is the case with no other company,) we had some reason to hope that it would have been promptly passed.

A very small amount, I learn, has been subscribed here to the Road from this place to Fayetteville,—only one or two thousand dollars. The subscriptions to the Central Rail Road, and the expected revival of the Gaston Road, for which a large amount will be required here, are pleaded in justification.

I have been favored by Col. Thompson, the Engineer of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company, with a copy of his Report on the Extension of that work to Wilkesborough, by means, 1st, of slack water navigation from Hancock's Mills, (the present terminus of their operations,) to the mouth of Fork Creek, 20 miles. 2d, a Portage Rail Road, over which sectional boats to and from the Yadkin and the Cape Fear would be transported without removing their contents, to Holmes's Mill on the Yadkin, 45 miles. 3d, slack water navigation, by dams and locks, of the Yadkin from Holmes's Mill to Wilkesborough, 144½ miles. This would open a continuous line of 410 miles. from Wilmington to Wilkesborough, passing through the heart of a rich and productive country. The total cost is put down at $1,253,127, from Hancock's Mills to Wilkesborough, viz:

For locks &c. above Hancock's, 20 miles,	$101,970
For Portage Rail Road, heavy T iron, 45 miles,	625,904
For Yadkin River, 144½ miles,	525,244
	$1,253,127

The N. Y. Erie Canal, 363 miles, *cost* $22,000,000. The freight on that entire distance, including tolls, is 62½ cents on a bbl. of flour.

The estimate for transportation, as founded upon the charges on similar works at the North, is 71¼ cents on a bbl. of Flour from Wilkesborough to Wilmington, 19½ cents on a bushel of Wheat, 15½ cents on a bushel of Corn. But, considering the small cost of this improvement, as compared with those at the North, it is supposed that a ton of produce or goods may be transported between the points for $5 50.

The entire fall to be overcome by locks and dams in the Yadkin is 358 feet.

It is ardently to be hoped, that by means of some one of the schemes now projected, the above, and the Rail Road, and the Plank Road, the rich valley of the Yadkin will yet be brought in neighborhood to Fayetteville and Wilmington.

RALEIGH, Dec. 21.

Col. Little, the Marshal of the State, has kindly furnished me with the Census Returns from 36 Counties, all that have yet been received out of the 79 Counties. I enclose the statement, but fear it will be at hand too late for insertion in the next Observer. It shows a free population (white and colored,) of 255,426; slaves 142,269. The same Counties contained in 1840, 347,745. The increase is consequently 49 950. This, in less than half the State, shows that the entire population will probably be more than 850,000, an increase probably of upwards of 100,000, or 14 to 15 per cent. instead of 6 per cent as asserted by some of the Northern papers. The increase in Cumberland is greater than any County yet heard from, though it is reported that Orange shows an increase of 8 or 10,000.

The Senate yesterday rejected, I am sorry to say, the bill in aid of the Manchester Road. As it asked for no money, but only an endorsement of the Bonds of the Company, upon most ample security, I did hope it would pass. Its rejection will, I fear, have a bad effect upon propositions for improvement.

In the House, nearly the whole day was devoted to the Convention Question. Mr. Erwin, who first spoke, is decidedly a man of talents. He is quite young, and I doubt not will fill a large space in the public mind, if he shall continue in political life. Mr. Dargan is said to have made an excellent speech, but I was out of the House, and did not hear him. At night, the subject was postponed till Monday week, in consequence of the intended absence of a number of members from the near counties, who mean to spend Christmas with their families. An arrangement was made in the Senate, also, that no important question is to be voted on during the coming week, and several Senators have paired off.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The annual statement of Mr. Corwin is published in the Washington papers, and presents a straight forward, business-like account of the finances of the country. The Report embodies much useful information, deserving the attention of all classes, but as it is entirely too long for our columns, we can merely give a brief statement of its main points.

The Public debt has been diminished since the 1st of December, 1849—$195,276 79. Amount now due, $64,228,238.

The actual and estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1851, are $47,592,000. The actual and estimated expenditures for the same period are $53,737,547. The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30th, 1852, amount to $46,800,000. The expenses for same period, to $48,124,993. Showing a deficiency to be provided for, of $1,324,993.

These estimates, the Secretary says, may very justly be deemed large, and he therefore accompanies the Report with statements showing that the excess over former years is the result of acts and measures adopted by the Government, during a period subsequent to June 30th, 1845, and prior to July 1st, 1849—that they are necessary to meet the excess of expenditures in the War and Navy Departments; Pensions, interest of War Debt, Territorial Governments, and other expenses growing out of the Mexican War, and its consequent accessions of territory. These charges will doubtless for the present press heavily; but the Secretary expects ample compensation for additional burdens, in the immense mineral wealth of the acquired territory, and in the rich commerce which our position on the Pacific opens to American enterprise.

The Secretary enters into an elaborate argument, abundantly supported by facts, to show the advantage of *specific* over *ad valorem* duties, both on account of the instability of the latter, and the efficiency of the former in correcting the immense frauds on the revenue by means of false invoices, under valuations, &c., &c. The Report is accompanied by statements showing the serious frauds which have been committed, and which, under the present system are likely to be increased despite the vigilance of the agents of the Government—and by other statements showing the action of the present system, which presses heavily upon the consumer, as when the imported articles are at the highest value and the ability to pay the high duty is least, the duties are at the highest; and when the importations are at their lowest value and the consumer can better afford to pay a higher duty, it is reduced. The modifications of the present tariff, urged by the Secretary are generally the same with those suggested by the President, and are as follows:

I. A change in the present ad valorem system, which should impose specific duties upon all articles to which such duties may be safely applied, with home valuations upon all such as are necessarily subject to ad valorem rates.

II. If the principle of specific duties shall not be adopted, that the home valuation, instead of the foreign, should then be applied to all imports subject to ad valorem duties.

III. If neither of the foregoing changes shall be thought proper, then it is deemed highly necessary that the present rates of duties should be increased on a great variety of articles which it will be found could bear such increase with the most salutary effects upon both trade and revenue.

The leases of the Public warehouses have been offered for sale, as directed by resolution adopted Feb. 14th, but the bids not equalling the amount of rents for which the Government is liable, the Secretary has considered it best to refer the matter back to Congress, as he did not feel justified in submitting to the loss.

The remainder of the Report is occupied in detailing the operations of the Mint, the coast survey and other matters; but we have neither time nor space for further remarks upon a document which will, we trust, be extensively circulated throughout the country.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Governor of Virginia, in a Message to the Legislature of that State proposes the holding of a National Convention in Baltimore in May next, for the purpose of putting an end to the slavery agitation. The Governor says "there must be a distinct, immediate and final settlement of the slavery question," and that "no honorable means shold be left untried to restore and perpetuate harmony." These objects he believes can be effected and the Union preserved by the holding of this Convention of all the States.

In the Governor's desire to end agitation, we heartily concur, but we cannot perceive that any such result will be effected by the proposed Convention. On the other hand, we are inclined to the opinion that the election of these delegates will only serve to increase the agitation which the Union men at the North are endeavoring to put down. And besides the dangers from this source we cannot perceive that paper guarantees of a Convention of Union Men, will give the South any assurance of future respect to the laws. We have enough of this assurance, in the resolutions of Union meetings at the North. The Constitution affords us sufficient protection, and all we ask is, that it shall be observed. Laws calculated to settle this question of slavery power, have been passed in Congress, by the votes of the Representatives from the free States, and we now ask that those laws shall be obeyed. The action of Congress is sufficient without the action of a Convention to ratify it. It is for the people to confirm it by their acts. A peaceful obedience to the laws already enacted is demanded of Northern men, and their own interests will require them to submit.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE LAW.—We rejoice to see that the prospect of repealing or modifying the Fugitive Law is daily lessening. The People of the North have seen that the threatened wrong has united the Southern people—they have seen that a nullification of the Law is a repeal of the Union upon which their prosperity in a measure is dependent—and so seeing, they are willing to do us justice. The Washington Correspondent of the Boston Atlas, an Abolition paper of the worst stamp, writes as follows:

"Before the opening of the session, it was a question—and a serious question—whether the Fugitive Slave Law could be repealed or modified at present; and among others I was willing to believe it might. The lapse of a fortnight, together with what has since transpired, convinces me that it cannot be. This sentiment, I conceive, is not limited, but pervades every heart, whether devoted to the cause of human liberty, or otherwise.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Mr. Robert Barnwell Rhett has been elected U. S. Senator. Mr. Rhett has been sent there probably to demolish Henry Clay, as we believe his friends claimed his election on the ground that he should go to the Senate in order to reply to Mr. Clay's speech in which he denounced Mr. Rhett.

The Bill calling a Convention has passed both branches of the Legislature.

Langdon Cheves, R. W. Barnwell, John P. Richardson and Wade Hampton, have been appointed by the Legislature Deputies to the Southern Congress.

OHIO.—The Committee on Federal relations in the Ohio Legislature, have reported a series of resolutions denouncing the fugitive Slave Law.—These resolutions and others of similar character lie over for consideration. The Union also speaks of Joshua R. Giddings as a prominent candidate for the vacant seat in the Senate, and says that it understands he will be supported by some of the Democrats as well as Free soilers. *Per contra*, Mr. Wood, the newly elected Governor, in his inaugural address takes strong ground *in* favor of the right. He vindicated the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, and warned the people of Ohio against resisting the laws of the U. States.

GEORGIA CONVENTION.—The Report of the Committee on the subject of Federal Relations has been adopted with but 19 dissenting votes. The Platform is: 1st, Acquiescence in the Compromise: 2d, Insisting upon its being faithfully carried out, particularly the fugitive bill: 3d, The cessation of all future aggressions upon the rights of the State; otherwise resistance, and if necessary, disunion. The Union "hails the action of the convention with the utmost satisfaction." "It (says the Union) lays down a platform on which every friend of the Union in the South or in the North and West may stand."

FREE COLORED POPULATION.—The Committee of the South Carolina Legislature to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message, relating to the removal of Free Negroes, have reported very decidedly against that measure, on account of expense, difficulties of effecting it, &c., the Committee conclude their Report as follows:

"In conclusion, your Committee are of opinion, that it would ill comport with the true character of South Carolina, whilst she was struggling for her rights in the property of the African race as slaves, that she should be found imitating the example of a selfish and heartless people, who, whilst they commit robbery and plunder of our property, under the pretence of sympathy and attachment to the African race, are the perpetrators of the most cruel and unfeeling conduct to those of the race who have the misfortune of being a portion of their population. Let us hold out to the world, whilst we assign them a subordinate position, both in our political and social arrangements, we regard the obligation not less binding, to extend to them all the protection and countenance, which their own conduct will admit of; and this we are confident will not be the less obligatory, because of its dependence on our own consciences and sense of duty."

VOLUNTEERING, &C.—ONCE MORE.—The Carolinian in its last issue continues its remarks relative to the Independent Company. As the Editor, however, has withdrawn the charge, that *our* weeping prevented the Company from volunteering, we have nothing more to do with it. The Independent Company can, and doubtless will take care of its reputation without any assistance of ours. To another part of the article we have a word to say.

The Editor begins his attempt to explain away the charge of backing out by saying with a flourish: "*Now for the oft-repeated slander of the Observer that we volunteered and then backed out.*" One would think that with such an announcement, he had come prepared to refute the charge. But does he do so? Not at all. But he enters into a long vindication of the *Rifle Company!*—Now with the Rifle Company's acts we have nothing to do. They have neither charged us with moral treason, nor boasted of their own superior patriotism. The Editor of the Carolinian has done both; and whenever he has done so, we have silenced him by showing up his own cowardice.—We have always found it effective in shutting his mouth, and although he *now* calls it a slander, the records of the town will show the charge to be true. If it had been false, would he not have denied it before? Would not his "injured innocence" long since have denied the charge with indignation?

We have charged the Editor with volunteering to go to the war at a time when war was little expected, and we have also charged him with volunteering *to stay at home* when the war had actually begun, and when if he had chosen to do so he might have accompanied to Mexico, a number of patriotic volunteers from this town and county. The Editor knows these charges to be true—the whole community knows them to be true, and the Records of the town prove them.—His own silence proves them, and no denial at this day can free him from them.

But he says, as he has often said before, that the influence exerted by "certain quarters,"—(the Fayetteville Observer being one of those quarters,) prevented the formation of a Company in this town and county. Did any body ever hear of such an idea? The influence of the Observer so great as to prevent Capt. W. H. Bayne, and the 1300 democrats of Cumberland from forming a company of 64 men! Why we are stricken with amazement! It is certain that these 1300 and W. H. Bayne thrown in, do not vote for a Whig candidate for Governor, when "with tears in our eyes" we beseech them so to do. But we tell the same 1300 and Capt. Bayne not to destroy the lives of unoffending Mexicans, not to endanger their own, not to deprive the country of their valuable services, and forthwith, the 1300 and Capt. Bayne, drop their warlike intentions and announce to the country, that, much as they desire to do slaughter upon the enemy, much as they desire to win glory, at the cannon's mouth, they will not do those awful things, being influenced by a sincere desire not to do aught which might hurt the feelings of that sensitive paper, the Observer! Verily *one* would suppose from the want of influence in the first instance, and its superfluity in the second, that in the latter particular the Editor's wishes *agreed* with the advice which he says that we gave.

But enough of this. Every one knows the truth of the charges we have preferred—and all the denials which the Editor may make cannot disprove a matter of history.

MAINE.—The census of this State is complete. Number of inhabitants 583,926—in 1840, 501,793.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 16th, a communication from the Public Treasurer, showing the receipts and expenditures for the P. O. Department, was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Winthrop presented a memorial from the American Peace Society, requesting the Senate to refer it to a Select Committee. Mr. Winthrop accompanied the presentation with some remarks and closed with the motion to refer.

Mr. Badger thought that the petitioners had gone a step further than was proper, when they not only desired a hearing from the Senate, but also to point out by what committee their petition shall be considered. He moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was agreed to.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill for the construction of a great national highway from St. Louis to the Bay of San Francisco. Mr. Benton spoke at length, after which the bill was read twice and referred.

On motion of Mr. Mason, the Senate took up the bill renewing the charter of the Potomac Insurance Company, the question being on an amendment of the House providing that the stockholders shall be individually liable for the debts of the Company. On this amendment a long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Mason, Underwood, Borland, Badger, Mangum, Berrien and Cass joined. The amendment was further amended making individuals liable only to the amount of their stock, and passed 24 to 20.

A message was received from the President announcing the agreement of Texas to the Boundary Bill, which was ordered to be printed.

The President of the Senate laid before the body the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On Tuesday, Mr. Foote presented resolutions from the Mississippi Legislature disapproving of the course of the other Representatives from that State.

Mr. Davis moved that the resolutions be printed—referred to the Printing Committee.

A Resolution offered by Mr. Gwin to print 2000 copies of the Message in Spanish produced a long debate and the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Downs announced the death of Mr. Harmanson and offered the usual resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and on motion of Mr. Shields the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday, a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating a report from the Superintendent of the coast survey was presented. Messrs. Davis and Pearce made motions as to printing, which were referred.

Mr Pearce presented the resolutions of the Maryland State Convention, approving the measures of Compromise passed at the last session. The resolutions, after some discussion, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bradbury's resolution as to the removals from office was then debated at length by Messrs. Whitcomb, Mangum and others, and the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Bradbury's resolution as to removals from office was postponed. And the "bill to promote the useful arts," was debated at length, after which the Senate on motion adjourned over to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 16th, Mr. Meade asked permission to introduce a resolution to divide the Public Lands among the States for purposes of Education and Internal Improvements upon certain conditions—but objection being made it was not received.

The House in Committee of the Whole, debated a bill authorizing a disposition by testament of bounty lands, by persons entitled thereto. The Committee rose without taking the question and,

The House adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Morse presented the customary resolutions concerning the death of the Hon. J. H. Harmanson, which were adopted and on motion of Mr. Bayly the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the Bill for the reduction of the rates of postage was discussed by the House in Committee of the whole.

On Thursday, in Committee of the Whole, the Cheap postage bill was debated, but the House adjourned without passing upon the bill.

On Friday, nothing of interest.

GOOD ADVICE.—The Richmond Whig, reviewing the agitation of the past year, indulges in a few reflections well worthy of consideration at the South. Urging the South to take warning from the past and prepare for the future, it says:

"But to the South has been taught this great lesson: that no people are independent who are compelled to rely upon others for the performance of any industrial operation which they can perform themselves, and that they should never intermit the only system of sectional defence which wisdom would counsel or patriotism defend. That it should by the constructions of artificial lines of commerce, or by the improvement of those which nature has bestowed, secure the concentration of its own staples and those of adjacent States in the ports of its own cities. That with the merchant marine, the immediate result of internal trade, it should open a trade in our own vessels with other States and with foreign nations, that it should import direct to our own merchants, the goods which they now receive through the agency of others. That the South should encourage our domestic manufactures by measures promotive of its own interests, and consistent with the obligations of the Constitution. That it should by offering inducements equal to those of other States, invite the immigration of capital, skill and energy. That it should keep at home every dollar now unnecessarily sent abroad, and retain our own population by offering the same diversity of pursuits and the same rewards of industry that they will find elsewhere. Adopt this system of practical defence, and the political influence of the South will be restored, and the Union, established upon the basis of reciprocal interest and of sectional independence, will be eternal."

SMALL POX.—The Salisbury Watchman, mentions rumors that this disease is prevailing in Charlotte, Statesville, Monroe, Taylorsville and Hendersonville.

THE CENSUS.—We publish this week, the returns received from a number of Counties since our last. The population of Cumberland County is 20,610,—an increase of 5,327. In addition to this fact, we have been furnished by the Marshals with much valuable information; and as soon as we can obtain information from each on the *same* subjects, we will publish it. To publish what we now have, would only give our readers the amount of property, &c. in one district, and the amount of something else in the other.

NEW YORK.—The population of this great City by the Census just completed is 517,849. If to this number we add the population of Williamsburg and Brooklyn which in fact belong to New York, the entire population is 650,000. In 1840, the entire population of New York was but little over 200,000.

The population of Philadelphia is 406,358. In 1840, it was 258,037.

☞ As the marriage notice from Whiteville is not accompanied by a responsible name, but *is* accompanied by verses on the "wondrous power of love," we must decline its publication. If our correspondent will furnish us with his signature, the insertion of his communication, verses and all, will solve the long disputed question as to the contents of a name.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"STILL HARPING ON MY DAUGHTER."

Messrs. Editors: I perceive that the Editor of the Carolinian *attempts* to make the "*amende honorable*" for his slander upon the Independent Company. He acknowledges he was mistaken, but in doing so, reiterates substantially the same slander. Why did he not come out and retract his assertion entirely—particularly when he admits he had no better authority for his statement than mere rumor? His present retraction is about the same as if he had said, "I *know* it is not true, yet I believe it nevertheless!"

I last week intimated a doubt as to the slur cast upon the Company being intentional. The remarks of the Editor in the last Carolinian leave no doubt upon my mind that it *was* intentional.—For what necessity there existed for lugging the Independent Company into his paper, in order to bolster up a political paragraph, for the life of me I cannot see. Was it with the hope of stirring up party animosities in the ranks of the Company? If so, I tell the Editor the hope is a vain one. But perhaps he thought he could injure the Company more by a *fire in the rear* than he could ever accomplish otherwise. To say the least of it, he has exhibited a want of delicacy worthy alone of —— himself.

"T is said that "misery loves company." And perhaps the Editor of the Carolinian thinks that the odium which so justly attaches to himself would be lightened of its weight could it be shared with the Independent Company. The fable of the Fox that lost its tail is exhibited to the life in the conduct of the Editor.

When I wrote a few lines last week, Messrs. Editors, in reply to the assertion made by the Editor of the Carolinian, I supposed I should not be called upon to say anything more on the subject. I supposed the Editor would make a prompt and full retraction, and the matter would end. Being anxious that it should thus end without any controversy, I confined my article to a simple denial of the statements made, without any reflections upon the Editor. I do not feel disposed to be quite so lenient now.

Premising that common report—*fama clamosa*—is sufficient evidence for the Editor of the Carolinian to substantiate a charge by,—and as he is doubtless willing to be tried by the same evidence which he deems admissible against others,—I will endeavor to give you

The History of Capt. Bayne's Volunteering:

In the year 1845 (if I mistake not,) the relations between this country and Mexico appeared very threatening, but no one scarcely believed that war would ensue. At this time Capt. Bayne commanded the Fayetteville Riflemen. Fired with patriotic ardor, it was resolved that the services of the Company be tendered to *President Polk* to march against the Mexicans, in the event of a rupture. They were informed that their services would be accepted in the event of hostilities breaking out. [What effect this had in precipitating the war, History saith not.] Nearly a year passed, and war had commenced. In obedience to the President's Proclamation, the Governor called for ten companies of volunteers from North Carolina. Here was a chance for glory! Says the Carolinian, the services of the Rifle Company were tendered to the *Governor* and accepted—on condition that the ranks be filled. This was a most unfortunate (perhaps fortunate) dilemma. However, as there was no immediate need for our volunteers, the matter rested for some time. Some 25 or 30 companies had offered their services to the Governor, where only ten were wanted; and the Governor doubtless thought the only difficulty he would have would be in deciding who should *stay*—not who should go. Mouths rolled round, and the State's quota is called for. How stands the case now? The Captain-Editor has not yet filled the ranks of his company. Our ranks can't be filled, says he; we have opened a rendezvous; we have had patriotic speeches; we have done all we could; but the people won't volunteer and help us. It seems to me this speaks very little for the influence of an Editor—and a Captain to boot. But so it was. So far from that, the people chose to go to *the other rendezvous* and volunteer, rather than join a company already in existence—*with the Officers all elected!*

This was the cause of all the difficulty. The Editor was very anxious to go to Mexico in command of a company, but not otherwise. I have heard the story of a man who was *enlisted* for a Captain, but the future historians of our town may chronicle this as the first instance where a man ever *volunteered* for that office. The Editor "*tried*" to serve his country, but did not do so, because he could not serve it in the capacity which he desired. This was "True Patriotism" with a vengeance!

The men who volunteered here, for the purpose of raising a company, would have been sufficient to fill the ranks of the Rifle Company. And they doubtless would have been willing to join that Corps, if the officers would throw up their commissions. "Come throw up hands and have a new deal," says one. "No," says Capt. Bayne, "I hold the game in my hands now, and you might turn Jack on me if I consent to shuffle and deal again!" And so the country lost the services of perhaps as gallant an Officer as *never* smelt gunpowder!

In what I have written, Messrs. Editors, I desire to make no reflections upon the *Rifle Company*. Several of its members, (to their credit be it spoken,) *did* volunteer, and served to the close of the war. Had the Captain-Editor possessed as much patriotism, he would have gone and done likewise.

I now dismiss the subject, content to leave the Editor "alone in his glory."

A MEMBER.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 17th inst., Mr. WILLIAM P. MARTIN, to Mrs. MARGARET MORRISON.

In Richmond county, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Jno. E. Chambers, the Rev. JACKEY M. BRADLEY, of the South Carolina Conference, to Mrs. PATIENCE BALDWIN, of Richmond.

On the 19th inst., by Rev. J. Monroe, Mr. W. D. TOWNSEND, to Miss LAURA JANE, daughter of Wm. Graham, Esq. all of Richmond.

DIED,

In this town, on the 19th inst., Mr. PATRICK DAILY, aged about 50 years.

In Moore county, on the 3d December, JOHN DANIEL, infant son of Iver D. and Margaret J. Patterson, aged 7 months and 16 days.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 15—Brigs John Dawson from New York, Caroline from Charleston; Schr Naiad from Baltimore. 17—Schr A J DeRosset from N York. 18—Br Barque Brothers from Savannah; Schrs Leesburg from Charleston, Lamartine from New York. 19—Brigs Buena Vista and Ellen Hayden from New York; Schrs Palestine from Baltimore, Elouise from New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DEC. 24.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 75	Lard,	9 a 10
Ditto, apple,	37 a 50	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 10	Molasses,	27 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	10½ a 11½	Oats,	50 a 60
Corn,	85 a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5¼ a 6	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	40 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 30 a 1 40	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3½ a 4	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	7 a 10	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	38 a 60
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	15 a 16
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "
4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.

REMARKS.—The Cotton market has been somewhat fluctuating; the article in demand at our outside quotation. Pork 6 cents. Trade generally brisk.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8. Corn 70. Northern Flour $6 to $8. Lard 7½ to 8. Lumber—Flooring Boards 11 50; Wide do. 8 00; Scantling 6 00. Yellow Dip Turpentine 2 15 to 2 20; Hard 1 20 to 1 25. Tar 1 15 to 1 25. Spirits Turpentine 26 to 30. Shipping Timber 9 00 to 9 50; prime Mill 7 75 to 8 50; ordinary 6 25 to 7 50; inferior 4 25.

Cotton at Charleston, fair and fully fair, 12½ to 12¾, middling 11¾ to 11 7 9.

At Columbia, extreme prices, 10 to 11¾.

By this Morning's Mail.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

RALEIGH, Dec. 23.

Nothing of much interest to-day. The Senate discussed, at some length Mr. Woodfin's proposition relative to a continuation of the Central Road East and West. Dr. Cameron spoke against it, and Gen. Bynum for it. Dr. Cameron replied at length to some reflections by Mr. Kelly of Moore, on the public spirit of the people of Fayetteville and Cumberland. Mr. Kelly rejoined. I heard but a part of the discussion, and am unwilling to attempt to report it. Mr. K. I believe disavowed any offensive construction of his remarks.

In the House, the Clark ville Rail Road, and the Gaston Rail Road, were debated at length, by a number of members. No vote on any thing.

NORTH CAROLINA CENSUS.

	1850.	1840.	Inc.	Dec.
Bertie,	22,175	23,202	1,027	
Camden,	5,663	6,049	280	
Carteret,	6,591	7,001	410	
Chowan,	6,693	6,752	59	
Columbus,	3,911	5,908	1,997	

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

FOR SALE.

THE site lately occupied by the Phœnix Steam Mill, embracing a river front of 625 feet inclusive of Timber Pen; wharf 240 feet.

On this Property there are two good Dwelling Houses, Foundry for Brass Castings, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Shops, together with a number of small Houses suitable for Laborers; a site unsurpassed for a Steam Saw Mill, Factory, Lumber yard, or Naval Store Depot. Apply to

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Oct. 2, 1850. 40-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale THREE BOILERS calculated for a 60 Horse Engine; also the parts of Engine remaining from the fire, consisting of Cylinder, Shafts, Cranks, &c., many of which are new, being duplicates, out of which an Engine might be constructed at a very small expense, suitable either for a Saw mill, Cotton factory, or other purposes. A lot of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron Bolts, Shafts, Screw Bolts. Also spare machinery, Mill saws, &c.

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1850. 39 tf

MERCHANTS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

T. F. PONDS

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery, either to me or in jail, of my man BILL, known about town as Billy McNeill Said boy is in the neighborhood of town.

R. M. ORRELL.

Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

Washington Hill.

THIS very pleasant and healthy residence is now offered for sale on very moderate and accommodating terms. It is situated in the county of Moore, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Pittsborough, about 33 miles from the former, and eighteen from the latter, eight miles from the town of Haywood, and within five miles of the Cape Fear; the improvements in the navigation of which river are rapidly progressing, and must add greatly to its value. This well-known Plantation embraces every advantage that a farm in this part of the State can possess, a fine soil, suitable to all the products of our latitude, and surprisingly adapted, as has often been remarked by those acquainted with it, to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Oats, and finest Grasses, with an excellent range for all kinds of Stock, and an abundant supply of the best water. On the verge of extensive pine forests, the proprietor might engage in the turpentine business to any desirable extent, as soon as the river improvements are complete. The large and commodious Dwelling House has never been finished, but a few hundred dollars would make it one of the best houses in the country. There is not a better or more convenient Barn in the county, and the other Out-buildings are convenient and sufficient for a large family. There is also on the farm a first rate site for an Over-shot Mill. There is Twelve Hundred Acres, more or less, in the tract.

☞ For further information, address the subscriber at Long Street P. O., Moore county.

H. C. McLEAN.

Nov. 12, 1850. 46-tf

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

THE undersigned has REMOVED his Shop to the house two doors west of the Post Office, where he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, &c.

Also, Self-adjusting Harness, with both brass and silver mountings; Horse and Mule Collars and Hames; 2 dozen dressed Lamb Skins, a neat soft article for gentlemen's saddles or other purposes.

Those wishing any of the above articles, or anything in his line, are requested to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to give satisfaction.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice.

JOHN H. SCOTT.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5, 1850. 44-2m

Watches and Jewelry.

THE SUBSCRIBER gives notice to his old friends and customers, and the public, that he has resumed the

Watch and Silversmith Business,

and is now receiving a good assortment of Goods in the line, such as

Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold fob, vest, and guard Chains; gold Watch Keys; Jenny Lind gold Ear-Rings, (now all the rage;) gold Breast Pins, Rings, Lockets, Studs, and Snaps; gold and silver Pencils; gold Pens; silver Combs and Slides; Music Boxes; fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; silver Thimbles; Needles; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; revolving and common Pistols; double and single barrel Guns; powder Flasks; shot Pouches; game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Clarionetts; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; violin and guitar Strings; Perfumery; steel and gilt watch Chains and Keys; watch Guards; porte monaies; &c. &c. Also, 8 day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS; ALARM CLOCKS. All of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the State, and on as reasonable terms.

☞ WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired and warranted. All kinds of Jewelry and other jobs in his line repaired with neatness and despatch.

A share of the trade is solicited.

W. PRIOR,

At the Old Stand, North side Hay street, 4 doors above the Market House.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-3m

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Spongs,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price. S. J. HINSDALE,

Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

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400 Acres Land, Valuable Water Saw and Grist Mill,

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Locke's Creek LAND, which cannot be excelled for Turpentine or Timber, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Land is 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Raleigh Road, East side of Cape Fear.—The mill has lately been rebuilt by one of the best mill-wrights in the State, with a Hotchkiss wheel to drive the Saw. The frame is placed on a good foundation, and the dam cannot be excelled, and is high enough to hold ten feet head of water. The above mill was formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy.

I will sell the above land and improvements on reasonable terms. For further particulars address the subscriber at Smithfield, Johnston Co., or apply to Mr. J. B. Wright, who lives in one mile of the premises, and who will take great pleasure in showing any person desirous of purchasing.

WM. J. BUCHANAN.

Oct. 12. 41-tf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE is now opening a general assortment of imported and domestic DRY GOODS; Floor and Furniture Oil Cloth; Wall and Window Paper; Hats, Caps, and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Groceries, &c.

Liberty Point, Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1850. 45-3m

MILLINERY

And Mantua-Making.

Mrs. E. WALTON is just receiving and opening a new and fashionable stock of WINTER MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, of the latest style.

Her stock consists of a large and beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Silks and Satins, of all colors; Dress Caps and Head-dresses; Artificial Curls; embroidered Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Silk and Kid Gloves of the best quality; Straw Bonnets of the latest style, and different qualities and prices.

All work done in the best manner, and orders from the country promptly attended to.

☞ REGALIA for different Societies, kept constantly on hand for sale.

Nov. 18, 1850. 46-2m

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,

Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, three doors below Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick.	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26. 1850. 34-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade; fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices

Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,

Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

September 7, 1850. 36-tMar

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept 30, 1850. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23. 1850. 38tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

[12-ypd] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it occasionally for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years.

I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.

Alfordsville, Robeson county, Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 163-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

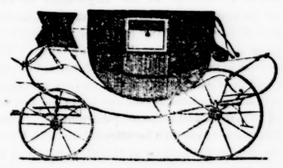
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND importation of GOODS this Season,—*Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, &c.* Particulars hereafter.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 28. 43-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

General Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.,

AND

AGENT FOR THE

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey,

CAPITAL OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments to me or to my friends in New York.

Oct. 9, 1850. 41-y

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

J. E. TOOMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, umber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, Cumberland Co.

Jan 1, 1850. 20-tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for all likely young NEGROES, male and female, from the age of 8 to 25 years. He may be seen at any time at the Fayetteville Hotel.

SHERMAN JOHNSON.

Nov. 18, 1850. 46-tf

HOUSES AND LOTS

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Friday the 28th of December next, the subscriber will sell at public auction, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) one House and Lot on North Street, near the residence of Mr. Edward Barge. The lot contains nearly two acres, with a small dwelling on it. One other House and Lot corner of Maiden Lane and Union Street, on both sides of Cross Creek, formerly the residence of Duncan Smith, dec'd. For terms at private sale apply to E. J. Hale. If sold at auction, a credit will be given if desired.

PETER P. SMITH.

Robeson Co, Nov. 13. 45-ts

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DENNING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be